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the emigrant nobles the Revolution restored the small bourgeoisie and the people of the country to the proprietorship of the soil. Thus it was by the fall of the nobility that the tenant copyholder came again into the free possession of lands of which he did not have the use for a long time.

This study by Kovalewsky constitutes for the modern student of the economic and social conditions of France an admirable source of information supplementing the well-known report of Arthur Young's travels through France on the eve of the Revolution.

ISAAC A. LOOS

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Lectures on the Industrial Revolution of the Eighteenth Century in England. By ARNOLD TOYNBEE. New Edition, together with a Reminiscence by LORD MILNER. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1908 Price, \$2.52.

This edition of Toynbee's *Industrial Revolution* is practically the same as that which has been before the public for a number of years. The publishers of the present edition state that the text is reprinted from the second edition of 1901. There is nothing new in it except the reminiscence by Lord Milner. This reminiscence was written as an address to the members of Toynbee Hall and delivered at that place in November, 1894. Though a few years older than Toynbee, Lord Milner and Toynbee were on terms of intimate friendship during several years of their life at Oxford. Milner recites how Toynbee, though not an honor student on account of his ill-health, was given an appointment to a lectureship immediately after his graduation through the influence of Jowett.

One may venture to call attention again to the extraordinary prescience of the popular addresses, notes, and other fragments of the late Arnold Toynbee which were collected by his widow with the aid of two distinguished students of Toynbee, viz., Mr. W. J. Ashley, now Professor Ashley of Birmingham University, and Mr. Bolton King of Balliol College. The greater portion of the book is made up of outline notes of a course of lectures delivered by Toynbee between October, 1881, and May, 1882, "On the Economic History of England from 1760 to 1840." These notes were given, subsequent to their delivery, the happy title of *The Indus-*

trial Revolution. The remarkable, though unfinished essay on "Ricardo" did not form a part of the history course. Three popular addresses respectively on "Wages and Natural Law," "Industry and Democracy," and "Are Radicals Socialists?" are examples of his remarkable power of combining scientific statement with popular address. The addresses cited were delivered to audiences of working-men and employers in important English manufacturing towns with an ardent faith in the advantage of an impartial discussion of questions affecting the relations of capitalists and working-men before audiences composed of members of both classes. The volume may be urged upon the attention of students chiefly for its ethical and inspirational value.

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Die statistischen Mittelwerte. Eine methodologische Untersuchung. Von DR. FRANZ ZIZEK. Leipzig: Dunker und Humblot, 1908. 8vo, pp. x+444. M. 9.

In the winter semester of 1903-4, the late von Inama-Sternegg assigned Dr. Zizek a report for his seminar in Vienna upon statistical averages. From this report the present substantial volume has grown in the course of four years.

The writer's interest is strictly confined to the "general methodological" aspects of averages. He does not concern himself with the purposes of statistical inquiry, with the collection of data, with the construction of diagrams, with the interpretation of tables, or with the recapitulation of results, except in so far as these matters casually affect the striking of averages. By temperament he seems to be well fitted to deal logically with this abstract subject, and his linguistic equipment is ample. But he frankly admits that an inadequate mathematical training prevents him from applying the methods of "the mathematical statisticians," or from criticizing these methods from the standpoint of their inventors.

The discussion opens with an interesting attempt to classify statistical series with reference to the problem of averages. First come series of observations upon distinct but similar units; for example the ages of individuals. Various kinds of averages are appropriate here—arithmetic means, medians, or modes. The second group embraces series whose members express the size of